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County Council of the County of Lanark
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FORTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION,
SUPERVISION, AND TREATMENT
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1952-53



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EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

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ROBERT ANDERSON & SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, GLASGOW.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

I submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service in your administrative area for the year ending 31st July, 1953, prepared in accordance with the terms of D.H.S. Circular No. 60/1938 and amending Circulars.

D. MACLEOD.
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Schools).

SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY HEALTH OFFICES,
HAMILTON, NOVEMBER, 1954.

STAFF.

County Medical Officer and
Chief Executive School Medical Officer.

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Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Schools).

D. MACLEOD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers.

JANET M. BRUCE, M.B., Ch.B.
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ALEX. C. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
HELEN R. T. HOOD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
ROY R. HOUSTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
VIDA J. PERRY, M.B., Ch.B.
ELIZABETH M. POLLOCK, M.D.
MARION A. PRENTICE, M.B., Ch.B.

Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons.

- (I) SAMUEL GALBRAITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
JAMES HILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
ELLA MACKINNON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.
JOHN A. MORTIMER, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.
ALFRED G. SHANKS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.O.M.S.
WILLIAM A. M. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Part-time Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

ROBERT A. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B.

Nurses.

MARY M. BENNETT	EUPHEMIA MACDOUGALL
JESSIE M'K. BLACK	MARY A. M'FADDEN
MARTHA CHISLETT	SUSAN M'FADYEN
RACHEL B. I. DOBIE	EMILY M'GEE
ANNIE N. DOUGLAS	MARGT. S. M. MACKINNON
ADA FOWLIE	MARGARET NEILSON
(2) JEAN G. GIBSON	HELEN PARK
JEAN L. GREEN	(4) HELEN O. PENRICE
MARIA HUGHES	(5) ANN A. PRENTICE
CATHERINE C. JOHNSTON	BERNICE SHEVLIN
MARY W. JOHNSTON	ANNE I. SORLEY
(3) MARGARET LENNOX	MARGARET C. R. SUTTER
JANE KENNEDY	MARY WALLACE
CATHLEEN LENAGH	MARY L. WATSON
CHRISTINA M'G. MITCHELL (Temp.)	ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON (Temp.)

Clerical Staff.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN PORTER

MARK ALLAN	MARY GOUGH
MARGARET BARR	(6) ARCHIBALD MASON
MARY W. BOYD	MARION SINCLAIR
AGNES J. BROWN	RAYMOND SMITH

Dental Department Staff (see page 26).

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Appointed 19/1/53 | (4) Appointed 8/9/52 |
| (2) Resigned 1/12/52 | (5) Appointed 1/7/53 |
| (3) Resigned 16/5/53 | (6) Appointed 15/6/53 |

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**REPORT on the MEDICAL INSPECTION, SUPERVISION
and TREATMENT of SCHOOL CHILDREN in the
COUNTY OF LANARK for the year ended 31st July,
1953.**

1. LIST OF STAFF.

The personnel of the medical, nursing and clerical staff is shown on page 4 of this Report. (Dental staff on page 26).

Changes in personnel which have occurred since the last Report are also indicated.

The writer had the privilege of being a member of the World Health Organisation Study Group visiting Denmark and Holland during May, 1953. As the final report of this Study Tour on School Health is awaited from the World Health Organisation in Geneva, it is not thought advisable to comment on this subject in this Report but fuller details and recommendations should be available for next Session's Annual Report.

Dr. Elizabeth Pollock attended the Course on Mental Deficiency held during October at the University of Glasgow.

2. GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of schools in the educational area is as follows :—

(a) Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	}	216
(b) Junior Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	}
(c) Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...		13
(d) Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...		5
(e) Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...		2
(f) Special Classes at Certified Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...		2
Population of the area (estimated, 1948)	...	...	...	...	...	...		533,451
*Number of children on the school registers	...	...	...	...	...	...		93,005
Number of children in average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...		82,938

* The figures are taken from the official return for June, 1953.

3. SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

A review of school premises is carried out yearly by the School Medical Officers and during this, buildings, classrooms, cloakrooms, lavatories, etc., are surveyed and described. Lighting, ventilation, cleanliness of rooms, lavatories, as well as the availability of drinking water and washing facilities, all come under scrutiny. Premises found to be defective were reported to the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Schools), for notification to the Architect's Department.

It is of interest here to record information from the Architect's Department regarding new work undertaken and completed during the year :—

**NEW SCHOOLS, EXTENSIONS AND ALTERATIONS COMPLETED JULY,
1952 TO JULY, 1953.**

	<i>Class-Rooms.</i>	<i>Practical Rooms.</i>	<i>Gym.</i>	<i>Hall.</i>
Carnwath	6	—	1 1
Baillieston R.C. Extensions	...	16	5	1 —
Shotts R.C. Extension	...	—	3	1 —
Baillieston J.S. School	...	—	1	— —
East Kilbride J.S. School	...	5	—	— —
Stonehouse Public School Extn.	4	3	—	— —

**ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS TO LATRINES COMPLETED JULY,
1952 TO JULY, 1953.**

New Lanark Public School.

Newmains R.C. School.

Carluke Public School.

Lesmahagow H.G. School.

Quarter Public School.

Low Blantyre Public School.

NEW PLAYING FIELDS COMPLETED JULY, 1952 TO JULY, 1953.
Caldercruix Public School.

PLAYGROUNDS.

Extensions and renovations were completed for forty-four playgrounds during July, 1952-1953.

4. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

A. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The Department of Health each year designates five age groups for examination. This year, therefore, throughout the County, age groups examined were :—

Entrants.

9½ years.

13½ years.

16 years.

7 year old group—hearing and vision only.

These routine examinations are the basic activity of the School Health Service. They provide us with many essential data—defects of varying categories, transitory or permanent. The appropriate follow-up could not be adequately carried through without this detailed yearly work.

The system of classroom inspections covers every child requiring medical advice, whether falling within the above age groups or not. Teachers refer these pupils to the doctor after routine examinations are completed at the school. The whole school, is in this way, dealt with at each annual visit.

Parents accompany their children in many cases and have the opportunity of an interview with the Medical Officer.

Adolescents applying for further education, pre-apprenticeship classes, etc., were examined and certified as medically fit or unfit.

Treatment in Minor Ailments Clinics dealt with minor wounds, skin diseases, eye and ear conditions, etc. The attendances at such clinics totalled 87,408.

Those suffering from more serious conditions, such as orthopaedic defects, epilepsy, anaemia, debility, rheumatism, etc., received treatment through family physician, Consultant or hospital.

All schools in the County area were specially visited when immunisation for diphtheria was carried out.

B. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The report of the Chief Dental Officer appears in Section 7, page 27.

C. SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR " FOLLOWING-UP."

The School Nursing Staff consists of 29 nurses. Of these, 12 hold their Health Visitor's Certificate. Their duties are varied, but are divided chiefly between Medical Inspection in schools and Treatment in School Clinics. Some have special duty with Consultants and all may be called upon for special duty or interchange of duties at short notice.

D. CO-ORDINATION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

We have many links with the County and Burgh Public Health Services and these operate to our mutual advantage.

Co-operation involves :—

- The use of clinic accommodation.
- Contacts between nursing staffs.
- Control of infectious disease in schools.
- Treatment of scabies and verminous conditions.
- Treatment of ringworm.
- Ultra violet ray treatment.
- X-ray examination of chest conditions.
- Numerous administrative co-activities.

E. CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES AND OTHER OUTSIDE AGENCIES.

There remains a considerable field in which voluntary organisations assist in Local Government Health Services, although, as we said in previous reports, the National Health Service has taken over many former activities. Voluntary agencies still assist us and we would make mention of the R.S.P.C.C., the Red Cross Society and the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

F. CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS.

Team work with parents and teachers is essential if the work of the School Health Service is to issue in improvement of health among pupils.

On visiting school, the Head Teacher is contacted and the Medical Officer discusses with him, the routine procedure of the medical inspection. During the progress of the inspection, Headmaster and teachers frequently look in to discuss individual pupils or other health matters with the visiting doctor.

As has been said on previous occasions, parents attend more regularly with entrant children than with those in the older age groups.

Parent-Teacher Associations are now requesting more frequently the services of medical staff for their meetings and these occasions give rise to valuable opportunities for discussion of health problems.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

From School Medical Records, we are provided with valuable statistics regarding the incidence of common defects.

The total number of children examined during the past year was 28,576.

The following Table shows the average heights and weights of school children in Lanarkshire :—

AVERAGE HEIGHT IN INCHES.

AGE	5½		9½		13½		16¾	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Anthropometric Committee's Standard ...	41·2	41·0	51·9	51·2	56·6	57·8	64·3	61·8
County of Lanark ...	43·4	43·17	52·65	51·73	58·88	59·95	68·22	64·19

AVERAGE WEIGHT IN LBS.

AGE	5½		9½		13½		16¾	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Anthropometric Committee's Standard ...	40·5	40·0	64·9	59·3	82·6	87·0	119·0	112·7
County of Lanark ...	44·1	42·34	65·24	63·37	92·89	96·98	137·58	112·4

Condition of Clothing.—The number of children found at routine inspection who had defective clothing was 387 boys and 435 girls, a total of 822 or a percentage of 2·88.

Number of children examined ...	...	...	...	...	28,576
Number with defective clothing...	...	...	...	...	822
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	2·88
Percentage last year ...	...	...	...	...	4·13
Number of special cases found defective	...	...	...	...	159

The reduction is significant.

Footgear unsatisfactory.—The condition of the footgear is fairly static. 69 boys and 47 girls, a total of 116, were recorded as having defective footwear.

Number of children examined ...	...	...	...	...	28,576
Number with defective footwear	...	...	...	...	116
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	0·41
Percentage last year ...	...	...	...	...	0·5
Number of special cases found defective	...	...	...	...	12

Uncleanliness of Head.—This is divided into three categories—nits present, lice present and simple dirtiness. The total of these three groups was 2,582 ; 454 boys and 2,128 girls, or a percentage of 9·1. This figure compares favourably with 11.33 in the previous year. Details of each group are as follows :—

<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number with Nits.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
28,576	2,443	8·61	10·46	602
		<i>Lice present.</i>		
28,576	118	0·41	0·73	120
		<i>Dirty only.</i>		
28,576	21	0·07	0·13	2

These figures show a general improvement. Dirty and verminous conditions of the head are still common in our schools and it is only by constant examination and supervision that there is any hope of combating this evil. There is evidence, however, that very bad conditions are decreasing.

Uncleanliness of Body.—Is divided into three groups as in uncleanliness of head, i.e., nits present, lice present and simple dirtiness. 188 boys and 139 girls were recorded, a total of 327 or 1·13 per cent.

<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number with Nits.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
28,576	6	0·02	0·007	1
		<i>Lice present.</i>		
28,576	7	0·02	0·02	3
		<i>Dirty only.</i>		
28,576	314	1·09	1·52	55

It will be observed that the number found to be verminous is very low. The presence of lice on the body is becoming rare.

Disease of the Skin.—Under this group heading are included diseases of the skin of the head and body. The total number of children suffering from diseases of the skin of the head was 259 ; 155 boys and 104 girls, a percentage of 0·91. They are classified as (1) Ringworm, (2) Impetigo and (3) Other diseases.

(1)	Number of children examined	...	...	...	28,576
	Number with Ringworm of the head	...	...	...	4
	Percentage	...	...	...	0·014
	Percentage last year	...	...	...	0·01
	Special cases found affected	...	...	...	1

The total number affected (5) compares with 6 in the previous year.

(2)	Number of children examined	...	...	...	28,576
	Number with Impetigo (head)	...	...	...	70
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	0·24
	Percentage last year	...	...	...	0·24
	Special cases found affected	...	...	...	43

The total of 113 compares with 111 in the year previous.

(3)	Other diseases of Head includes all other diseases of the head except Ringworm and Impetigo.				
	Number of children examined	...	...	...	28,576
	Number found affected	...	...	...	185
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	0·65
	Percentage last year	...	...	...	0·82
	Special cases affected	...	...	...	47

These figures show a decrease on those of last year.

Diseases of the Skin of the Body.—Are divided into Ringworm, Impetigo, Scabies and Other diseases. The total number affected was 954; boys 530, girls 424, or a percentage of 3·33.

	Number of children examined.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special Cases
Number affected with Ringworm.	28,576	0·03	0·015	7
Number affected with Impetigo	28,576	0·16	0·18	24
Number affected with Scabies.	28,576	0·08	0·1	5
Number with Other diseases	28,576	3·06	3·63	250

These figures show an increase in Ringworm, a total of 15 cases as against 7 in the previous year. Scabies continues to show a decided decline, 29 cases being recorded as against 34 in the previous year and, if this improvement is continued, the numbers of Scabies cases will soon be down to the low numbers of pre-war years. The figures for other diseases of the skin of the body are less than those of last year (1,125 this year; 1,188 last year).

Malnutrition.—Is of two degrees, (1) Slight and (2) Bad. During the past year 366 children were recorded as suffering from slight malnutrition, a fall in number compared with that of 480 in 1949-50. The number of cases of more marked malnutrition recorded was 18, giving a total number under the general heading of malnutrition of 384 or a percentage of 1.34 as compared with a percentage of 1.39 in the previous year. Nutrition of school children remains satisfactory. The general finding of our Medical Officers is that the general health of scholars is good. Malnutrition is unlikely when school milk and good all round meals are readily available. The number of children recorded for slight malnutrition was 366 or a percentage of 1.28 as compared with 351 and a percentage of 1.33 the year previous. Those suffering from more marked malnutrition numbered 18, a percentage of 0.06 as compared with 18 and 0.06 in the past year. There is no single definite standard by which degrees of malnutrition can be assessed and it is a matter for determination by School Medical Officers who have a large experience of estimating sub-normal states of nutrition. Details are given below :—

<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found suffering from slight malnutrition.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
28,576	366	1.28	1.33	3
	<i>Number with malnutrition.</i>			
28,576	18	0.06	0.06	1

Oral Sepsis.—159 boys and 155 girls, a percentage of 1.09, were recorded as suffering from septic conditions of the mouth.

Number of children examined	...	...	...	...	28,576
Number affected	...	...	...	...	314
Percentage	...	...	...	...	1.098
Percentage last year	...	...	...	...	1.47
Special Cases	...	...	...	...	15

Diseases of the Naso-Pharynx.—These include diseases of the Nose—totalling 1,922 ; boys 1,063, girls 859, or a percentage of 6.72. Diseases of the Throat—4,946 ; boys 2,424, girls 2,522, or a

percentage of 17.3, and diseases of Glands—total 1,713 ; boys 926, girls 787, or 5.98 per cent. The total number of all three categories was 8,581 or 29.99. Below is a tabular statement :—

<i>Conditions.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found defective.</i>	<i>Percentage. last year.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
Nasal conditions for observation	... 28,576	997	3.48	3.11	13
For treatment (Adenoids)	... 28,576	363	1.27	1.08	39
Other conditions of Nose	... 28,576	562	1.96	2.11	54
Tonsils for observation	... 28,576	3,714	12.99	12.86	49
Tonsils for treatment	... 28,576	1,232	4.31	4.99	193
Glands for observation	... 28,576	1,683	5.88	6.24	13
Glands for treatment	... 28,576	30	0.105	0.09	7

These figures show a slight over all increase in Naso-Pharyngeal conditions over last year. "Other conditions of the nose" show a slight decrease. Glands for observation (i.e., temporarily enlarged and probably associated with the above) show a decrease.

External Eye Diseases.—Includes Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Corneal Opacities, Squints and Other diseases of the external eye. The total number affected was 1,709 ; boys 891, girls 818, or a percentage of 5.97. Details are given below :—

<i>Condition.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found affected.</i>	<i>Percentage. last year.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
Blepharitis	... 28,576	682	2.38	2.25	145
Conjunctivitis	... 28,576	158	0.55	0.49	80
Corneal Opacities	... 28,576	20	0.07	0.05	3
Squints	... 28,576	718	2.51	2.38	112
Other diseases	... 28,576	131	0.46	0.52	46

As squinting is usually associated with bad vision, the early treatment of this condition, including the supply of correcting spectacles, is of importance. Orthoptic treatment is also indicated, and provided as available.

Visual Acuity.—Is divided into two classes—(1) Those with 6/9 or 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses. This is termed “Fair Vision,” (2) Those with 6/18 or worse in the better eye with or without glasses. This is “Bad Vision.” The number of children in these two categories was boys 877, girls 983, with a total of 1,860, or 10·48 per cent.

<i>Visual Acuity.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found defective.</i>	<i>Percentage Percentage.</i>	<i>last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
6/9 or 6/12 in better eye	... ... *17,753	1,494	8·415	8·31	203
6/18 or worse in better eye	... ... *17,753	366	2·061	2·05	97

* Infant and seven-year-old children not included

The number of children recommended for treatment of errors of refraction was 1,089 or 6·13 per cent., as compared with 6·59 per cent. last year.

The time which has elapsed between examination and the supply of glasses ordered had decreased to a month by the end of the year.

Ear Diseases.—Are of two categories—(1) Otorrhoea, (2) Other diseases of Ear. The total number recorded was 772 or a percentage of 2·7. Details are as follows :—

<i>Condition.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found affected.</i>	<i>Percentage Percentage.</i>	<i>last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
Otorrhoea ...	... 28,576	245	0·86	0·85	98
Other diseases of Ears	... ... 28,576	527	1·84	1·60	108

The number of children affected by ear conditions shows a decrease from that of the previous year. Treatment for Otorrhoea is carried out at the school clinics. In some cases it is very resistant to conservative treatment and operative treatment and operative measures are called for.

Defective Hearing.—Is grouped according to severity. Group 1 includes children with slight deafness. They do not require any special educational treatment. Group 2A are those who need a favourable hearing position in class. Group 2B are those children who require special educational treatment. Group 3 consists of children with severe deafness and serious speech defects (deaf-mutism, etc.). These children require education in special schools

for the deaf. The total number of children in the four groups was 460; 256 boys and 204 girls, or 1.6 per cent. Details are given as follows :—

<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Hearing Group.</i>	<i>Number found affected.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
*28,576	1	286	1·0	1·08	53
*28,576	2A	170	0·59	0·52	39
*28,576	2B	4	0·01	0·01	1
*28,576	3	—	—	0·005	—

* Seven-year-old children not included but shown separately.

Speech.—Defects are listed in two categories—(1) Defective Articulation, (2) Stammering. The total number of children recorded under these two headings was 279, of whom 192 were boys and 87 were girls. The percentage of defects was 0.98.

<i>Condition of Speech.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found defective.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
Defective articulation	28,576	223	0·78	0·95	45
Stammering	... 28,576	56	0·199	0·12	14

There is no significant difference between the figures for the two years.

Mental and Nervous Conditions.—Includes all children who are backward, mentally dull, mentally defective but educable, mentally defective ineducable, nervous and unstable and those who exhibit difficult behaviour. The total number of children in these groups was 450 or a percentage of 1·57, of whom 266 were boys and 184 were girls. A detailed statement appears below :—

<i>Condition.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found defective.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
Backwardness	... 28,576	148	0·51	0·31	12
Dullness	... 28,576	154	0·54	0·55	10
M.D. educable	... 28,576	48	0·17	0·19	5
M.D. ineducable	... 28,576	5	0·017	0·02	2
Nervous or unstable	28,576	70	0·24	0·12	6
Behaviour difficult	... 28,576	25	0·09	0·06	8

The incidence in these conditions remains fairly stable from year to year. In the case of Nervous and unstable children, the Child Guidance Service, to which they are referred, keeps them under observation and care as long as necessary.

Heart Diseases.—Are of three kinds—Congenital, Acquired and Functional. The total number of children affected was 619; 327 boys and 292 girls, a percentage of 2·15. Below is a detailed statement of the incidence of these three groups:—

Condition.	Number of children examined.	Number found affected.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special Cases.
Congenital Heart	... 28,576	66	0·23	0·22	9
Acquired Heart	... 28,576	164	0·56	0·70	18
Functional Heart	... 28,576	389	1·36	1·53	6

These figures indicate that Congenital Heart conditions are more or less stable in incidence.

Lung Diseases.—Includes Chronic Bronchitis, Suspected Tuberculosis of Lungs and Other diseases of Lungs. The total number of children affected was 1,015, a percentage of 3·54; 593 were boys and 422 girls. Below are the details of these three groups:—

Condition.	Number of children examined.	Number found affected.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special Cases.
Chronic bronchitis	... 28,576	50	0·18	0·23	2
Suspected tuberculosis	28,576	27	0·09	0·11	10
Other diseases of lungs	28,576	938	3·27	3·06	27

These figures show a slight decrease in cases of Chronic Bronchitis, a steady figure in Suspected Tuberculosis and a slight increase in Other diseases of Lungs.

Deformities.—May be due to Congenital causes or they may be acquired as a sequel to Infantile Paralysis. A number is due to Rickets and the remainder to other causes unspecified. The total number of children affected was 539, a percentage of 1·89. Of these 320 were boys and 219 were girls.

Condition.	Number of children examined.	Number found affected.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special Cases.
Congenital deformities	28,576	110	0·38	0·38	3
Acquired deformities due to Infantile Paralysis	... 28,576	38	0·14	0·11	3
Probable Rickets	... 28,576	217	0·76	0·79	5
Other causes	... 28,576	174	0·61	0·53	21

Under the heading "Probable Rickets" are included all these slight bony deviations from the normal, a great many of which are

unlikely to be caused by Rickets but can only be classified as such. The genuine case of Rickets, previously very common, is now a rarity.

Children born in 1945, that is 7 years of age, were examined only for Vision and Hearing.

The details of this group, in respect of visual defects, is as follows :—

The number of children examined was 3,994 boys and 3,938 girls, a total of 7,932. Of these 161 had squints, 829 had fair vision and 167 bad vision. The number recommended for examination for errors of refraction was 696.

<i>Number of Children examined.</i>	<i>Defect.</i>	<i>Number found affected.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
7,932	Squint ...	161	2·03
7,932	Fair vision ...	829	10·45
7,932	Bad vision ...	167	2·10

Details of the 1945 group of children examined for hearing defect are as follows :—

The number of children examined was 7,932. Of these 254 were found to have defects of hearing of varying degree. 175 had Grade I hearing, 79 Grade II A. There were none in Grade II B or Grade III. Details are as follows :—

<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Grade o defect.</i>	<i>Number found affected.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
7,932	Grade I ...	175	2·20
7,932	Grade II A ...	79	0·99
7,932	Grade II B ...	—	—
7,932	Grade III ...	—	—

Infectious Diseases.—Only 22 routine cases and 9 special cases suffering from infectious disease were discovered in schools during the year. Such cases, of course, are at once excluded and reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the County or Burgh according to the siting of the school. The diseases consisted mainly of Mumps and Chickenpox.

Other Diseases and Defects.—Under this heading are grouped all those diseases and defects found in schools which have not already been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. They totalled 738 or

a percentage of 2·58, of whom 342 were boys and 396 were girls. Special cases with similar diseases totalled 173. The more important of these conditions are recorded below :—

Anaemia 198 ; enuresis 126 ; rheumatism 45 ; obesity 94 ; debility 76 ; goitre 10 ; hernia 39 ; intestinal gastro 11 ; fractures and sprains 27 ; coeliac disease 10 ; tumours and cysts 12 ; chorea 2 ; laryngitis, tonsillitis and tracheitis 18 ; thread worms 8 ; appendicitis 3 ; periostitis and osteomyelitis 2 ; hydrocele 9 ; Bell's paralysis 4 ; nephritis 3 ; diabetes 2 ; ganglion 2 ; and cases of habit spasm 2 ; acidosis 5 ; migraine 1 ; cystitis 1 ; Perthe's disease 1 ; lipodystrophy 2 ; arthritis 3 ; achondroplasia 2 ; endocrine disturbance 6 ; hirschsprung 1 ; gingivitis 1 ; muscular dystrophy 1 ; bursitis and synovitis 1 ; purpura 1 ; cholecystitis 1 ; sinusitis 2 ; vaginitis 1 ; Raynauds 1 ; (nystagmus 2 ; attacks of vertigo 2.).

EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF OTHER THAN ROUTINE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Special medical examinations, in addition to the statutory age groups, are a very substantial addition to the routine examinations. Cases of a special nature or with the need for some special inquiry are called to clinic or office for special interview or in a large proportion of cases, home visited.

Such calls come to us from the Director of Education, Headmasters and Headmistresses, District Committee Clerks, Superintendent of Remand Home, Children's Officer, etc., etc.

A short selection of some groups of special types might run as follows :—

- (a) Examination of absentees from schools and irregular attenders. These are done at the request of the Attendance Department. They totalled 1,863. Many of these cases are examined at school clinics by arrangement, but frequently home visits have to be made, very often in outlying parts of the County.
- (b) Examination of physically and mentally invalid children in attendance at the four special schools. These examinations are carried out at regular intervals. They numbered 1,022.
- (c) Examinations of invalid children for admission to day special schools. The numbers were—Physically Invalid 75 ; Mentally Invalid 134.

- (d) Children employed under the Employment of Children Act. They numbered 748. The chief employments engaged in are delivery of papers 385 ; messages 169 ; milk and rolls 194.
- (e) Children examined under the Children and Young Persons Act. The majority of these cases were examined at the Remand Home. All children admitted to the Remand Home are examined within twenty-four hours. Total 162.
- (f) Students in preliminary training as teachers totalled—Nil.
- (g) Examinations for admission to the holiday camps and Residential Schools—1,594.
- (h) Examination of deaf-mute children—11.
- (i) Examination of blind children—2.
- (j) Examination of necessitous children for the supply of clothing and food. The number granted free boots and clothing—126.
- (k) Special examinations of children at the Minor Ailments Clinics—2,635.
- (l) Immunisation of school children—9,601. The children in the nursery schools were immunised against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.
- (m) Examination of mentally defective children suspected of being ineducable. These totalled 57, of whom 16 were found to be definitely ineducable and were reported to the General Board of Control.
- (n) Youth Employment Service—6,442.
- (o) Dental cases requiring a General Anaesthetic—797.

In addition, the following examinations were carried out :—
 Janitors 27 ; school cleaners 43 ; certifications for Certified Institutions 3 ; leavers at Certified Institutions Nil ; epileptics for admission to the Colony of Mercy, Bridge of Weir 1 ; teachers 7.

6. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A. MINOR AILMENTS TREATMENT.

It might be considered that treatment which is now free to all under the National Health Service Act would obviate the need for such services under the Local Health Authority. Experience has shown, however, that our treatment services are in as great demand as ever, and that in the limited field in which they operate, they well fulfil their preventive purpose in obviating more troublesome conditions.

Treatment clinics number twelve main and eleven subsidiary. A mobile clinic serves many of the isolated rural schools.

At the main clinics the total number of children treated was 12,414, and the number of attendances was 63,906. At the subsidiary clinics the number treated was 5,307, involving 23,502 attendances.

The total for all clinics was 17,721 with 87,408 attendances.

The following are the totals of children treated in the main clinics and the number of attendances made in the four main categories of conditions :—

- (1) Eye conditions treated 2,371 and attendances made 14,423.
- (2) Skin conditions treated 8,698 and attendances made 37,180.
- (3) Ear diseases treated 1,218 and attendances made 9,623.
- (4) Nasal conditions treated 245 and attendances made 2,680.

As usual, skin conditions were in the majority.

Cleansing of children from verminous conditions is carried out at all the clinics. These attendances during the year numbered 11,695 ; 344 boys and 1,682 girls. After disinfection, supervision is maintained by the nursing staff.

Minor ailments in the special schools are attended to by the school nurse. Total number of treatments given was 41,862.

Other examinations, totalling 2,635, other than those already mentioned, were carried out at the Minor Ailments Clinics.

A tabular statement of the individual clinics, children treated and attendances made follows :—

ESTABLISHED CLINICS.

<i>Clinic.</i>		<i>Medical Officer.</i>	<i>Children treated.</i>	<i>Attendances made.</i>
Airdrie	...	Dr. Hood	1,500	6,761
Baillieston	...	Dr. Pollock	836	4,596
Bellshill	...	Dr. Perry	730	3,878
Blantyre	...	Dr. Pollock	1,426	6,776
Cambuslang	...	Dr. Cunningham	2,433	8,341
Coatbridge	...	Dr. Houston	1,517	7,318
Hamilton	...	Dr. Douglas	1,339	10,060
Larkhall	...	Dr. Douglas	564	2,718
Motherwell	...	Dr. Prentice	605	3,689
Rutherglen	...	Dr. Cunningham	693	3,546
*Shotts	...	Dr. Livingstone	94	1,109
Wishaw	...	Dr. Bruce	677	5,114
Totals ...			12,414	63,906

* Conducted by the staff of the County Public Health Department.

SUBSIDIARY CLINICS.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Children treated.</i>	<i>Attendances made.</i>
Uddingston ...	... 72	445
Blackwood ...	... 334	1,256
Lesmahagow ...	... 736	1,941
Carlisle ...	... 721	4,238
Carnwath ...	... 358	1,462
Lanark ...	... 158	698
Forth ...	... 165	1,533
Stonehouse ...	... 434	1,240
Strathaven ...	... 424	2,437
East Kilbride ...	... 771	2,600
Benhar ...	... 391	1,793
Mobile Clinic ...	... 734	3,859
Totals ...	5,307	23,502

Medical Officers of Health of the County and Burghs provide ultra violet ray treatment at their clinics. Use is made of this provision, which is much appreciated.

B. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Our ophthalmic specialists have, during the year, dealt with many cases and both waiting time for new cases and the interval between examination and provision of spectacles has been reduced. Our twenty-eight visual clinics have, as in previous sessions, been fully able to deal with the cases called.

Classroom inspections bring forward defects in non-routine age groups and these are included in the ophthalmic waiting list kept at Headquarters.

The total number of children examined by the ophthalmic surgeons during the past year was 3,314 and 7,120 re-inspections of children previously tested were made.

The number of spectacles prescribed was 2,632 and 682 children were otherwise tested.

For details of visual treatment see Table VI of the Report.

Other eye conditions noted and recorded by ophthalmic surgeons were :—

Squint (convergent) 450 ; squint (divergent) 27 ; squint (alternating) 83 ; corneal nebulae and opacities 28 ; corneal ulcers 7 ; blepharitis and conjunctivitis 40 ; nystagmus 22 ; optic atrophy 6 ; cataract 8 ; ptosis 8 ; albinism 4 ; amblyopia 2 ; hordeolum 1 ; diplopia 1.

C. NOSE AND THROAT OPERATIVE TREATMENT.

At Routine medical examinations, tonsils and tonsillar glands receive special inspection and suspected disease is referred in due course to the Ear, Nose and Throat surgeon for confirmation and arrangement for operative treatment. Our operation lists have been kept steadily at a fairly low level.

The number of children operated on at the various centres is tabulated below :—

CLELAND HOSPITAL.

(Dr. R. A. Gray.)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	...	551
Number treated for ear conditions	...	5
Number treated for nasal conditions	...	3
Number examined and advised no operation needed		48

CARNEGIE HEALTH INSTITUTE, MOTHERWELL.

(Dr. R. A. Gray.)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	...	202
Number of attendances made by patients	...	566

LADY HOME HOSPITAL, DOUGLAS.

(Dr. Brown Kelly.)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	...	40
---	-----	----

LAW HOSPITAL, CARLUKE.

(Dr. Brown Kelly.)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	...	753
---	-----	-----

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING.

Nurse Gibson, and Nurse Fowlie who succeeded her as Audiometric Test Supervisor, examined pupils born in 1944 in nearly all the County schools.

The Head Teachers and staff again gave this young service their co-operation and help and were also interested in its aims and objects.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF AUDIOMETRIC TESTS.

<i>Group.</i>	<i>No. of children listed.</i>	<i>No. of children tested.</i>	<i>Normal.</i>	<i>Defective.</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II A</i>	<i>Grade II B</i>
Children born 1944 ...	1,469	1,368	93·6%	6·4%	3·06%	3·06%	—
1,281	84	42	42	—			
Children for whom an opinion was asked	185	163	60·7%	39·3%	9·2%	29·4%	—
		99	63	15	48	—	
Retest of old defectives ...	227	148	60·1%	39·8%	15·2%	29·4%	—
		89	59	23	36	—	

D. ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

Routine examinations again reveal many orthopaedic and postural defects which are duly sent for examination and recommended for treatment at Stonehouse and Hairmyres. Consultations are conducted at Stonehouse and Strathclyde Hospitals.

Orthopaedic Sisters give after-care.

In the hospitals affected, children are given tuition by specially-trained teachers.

There were 1,272 New Cases and 9,200 Revisits.

7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

STAFF.

Chief Dental Officer.
WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers.

ANDREW C. F. RANKIN, L.D.S.
MRS. MARY H. OWENS, L.D.S.
ARCHIBALD HAY, L.D.S.
Miss MARGARET S. M'DONALD, L.D.S.
GORDON M'INTYRE, L.D.S.
GEORGE REID, L.D.S.
ALEXANDER WESTWOOD, L.D.S.
WILLIAM A. THAIN, L.D.S.
MARTYN L. H. DAVIES, L.D.S.

Dental Attendants.

MARY GOLD	JANET ESPIE
MARGARET JAMES	(b) LILLIAN M'LELLAN
(a) SARAH M'GHIE	ANNE ANDERSON
NELLIE WARDROPE	(c) HELEN HARKNESS
JESSIE BALLOCH	(d) JEAN BUCHANAN
MARGARET DICK	(e) MARY M'LAUGHLIN
CATHERINE WALLACE	

Dental Technicians.

Senior Technician in Charge—HENRY DICK
Apprentice Technician—WILLIAM C. A. PARIS

Clerical Staff.

GEORGE M'LELLAN

HELEN STEVEN	MARGARET CLARK
(f) MRS. B. M'DOUGALL	(g) ETTA HARDIE

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Resigned 9/5/53 | (d) Appointed 16/4/53 |
| (b) Resigned 14/1/53 | (e) Appointed 11/5/53 |
| (c) Appointed 26/1/53 | (f) Resigned 15/11/52 |
| Resigned 16/3/53 | (g) Appointed 1/12/52 |

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Dental Inspection and Treatment of school children in the County of Lanark for the year ending 31st July, 1953.

I had hoped this year to report the appointment of six additional Dental Officers to enable me to provide a service to a greater number of our school children. However, while this is not possible I can report that, as recently as July, 1953, the establishment was increased by three officers making a future total of twelve Assistant Dental Officers. These appointments will be made as soon as possible. There has been no change in the officer personnel from last year but one of our Dental Attendants, Miss Sarah M'Ghie retired on 9th May, 1953, thus bringing to an end a long period of devoted service with this Authority. She commenced at Roadmeetings Hospital in 1912, transferred to the Special School Classes at Gateside School, Cambuslang, in 1921, and finally joined this staff on 31/8/42.

Illness and National Service for one officer resulted in absence from duty amounting to 134 sessions.

The number of school children inspected during the year viz. 36,161, is rather less than I had anticipated but this is offset by a considerable increase in the conservative side of treatment and by the fact that the number of children accepting treatment has increased from last year by 6.6 per cent. This point is further stressed in the undernoted figures where it is seen that for every session spent on inspection almost ten were required to carry out the treatment involved. This is a great improvement on last year when the ratio was one to five and a half.

This is the first year that we have reaped the full benefit of the 1949 increased establishment of nine Assistant Dental Officers and the effect on the treatment side of the work is quite considerable. It has always been our policy to concentrate on the preservation of teeth and the figures this year show that extractions per child treated are reduced by .3 and fillings are increased by the same amount. While this is a step in the right direction there are still far too many parents giving their consent to treatment but who, when called to the clinic in due course, refuse the officer's advice to have fillings completed. An even greater number refuse to give their consent at all because they "don't believe in fillings" and many indicate that they wish the child treated under the General Dental Service. A recent survey of this latter group reveals that only about 40 per cent. actually do attend a private practitioner and then in many instances, only for the relief of toothache. This attitude can

and is being overcome but it involves much time and patience on the part of the staff and the maintenance and extension of the higher standard of work introduced in 1948/49. On the question of extending the service, a calculation over the last three years shows that of the 93,000 school children in the County approximately 22,000 of them are prepared in any year to accept and attend for treatment. The undernoted figure of 10,063 children treated shows that approximately 12,000 potential patients have not been treated this year or, in other words, under present conditions, it is taking the staff over two years to cover the whole area. The appointment of the three new officers early in the next session will do much to alleviate the position but still more officers are required to provide a service annually to each child.

I give below a statement of the items of importance and Table V at the end of the Executive School Medical Officer's Report shows the full details of the work performed by the staff:—

Number of children inspected	36,161		
Number of children notified as being in need of dental treatment (13,133 boys, 13,256 girls)	26,389		
Percentage of children requiring treatment	73		
Number of children accepting treatment	11,710		
Number of children treated	10,063		
Number of attendances for treatment	20,880		
<i>Treatment.</i>			
	<i>Temporary Teeth.</i>	<i>Permanent Teeth.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Extractions	11,725	2,717	14,442
Fillings, Amalgam	1,443	7,786	9,229
Fillings, Cement	923	859	1,782
Other Treatment (Scalings, etc.) ...	1,811	4,090	5,901
Number of sessions spent on inspection ...	350		
Number of sessions spent on treatment ...		3,385½	

The undernoted table shows the work carried out by each officer:

Dental Officer.	No. of children treated.	Extractions (temporary teeth).	Extractions (permanent teeth).	Fillings, Amalgam or Cement.	Other Treatments.	General Anaesthetics.
Mr. Rankin ...	1,181	1,258	231	1,215	90	82
Mrs. Owens ...	692	915	308	1,547	140	118
Mr. Hay ...	1,143	842	147	1,212	1,175	—
Miss M'Donald ...	1,137	1,888	544	216	267	259
Mr. M'Intyre ...	1,098	919	280	1,180	949	33
Mr. Reid ...	1,415	1,901	462	1,277	772	12
Mr. Westwood ...	1,341	1,817	295	809	818	125
Mr. Thain ...	1,266	969	235	1,669	753	16
Mr. Davies ...	790	1,216	215	1,886	937	152
Totals ...	10,063	11,725	2,717	11,011	5,901	797

In addition to their school duties the officers carried out certain treatment under the Maternity and Child Welfare, Orthodontic and Hospital Dental Services, the details of which are obtainable from the County Medical Officer's Report for 1952, pages 113-116. A total of 692 patients were treated involving 2,070 attendances and this includes 113 school children with 758 attendances. Treatment given to these children included 50 extractions by local and 188 by general anaesthesia. 8 fillings were inserted and 30 partial dentures supplied. During the year orthodontic treatment was commenced for 77 new cases making a total of 111 school children under treatment. The fitting of 94 appliances was involved.

WILLIAM GIBSON,
Chief Dental Officer.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT,
13 CLYDESDALE STREET, HAMILTON.
AUGUST, 1953.

8. SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

Four special schools and one Occupational Centre provide educational and medical facilities for physically handicapped and mentally retarded children in the County.

The Schools are :—

- Drumpark School, Bargeddie.
- Dalton School, Cambuslang.
- Auchinraith School, Bothwell.
- Knowetop School, Motherwell.
- Occupational Centre, Hamilton.

Motor transports pick up children at scheduled points near their homes and return them in the late afternoon. Some who are specially handicapped board the 'bus at their homes. School meals are provided. A school nurse holds a daily minor ailments clinic, while a medical officer visits the school once per month and keeps detailed records of the health of each child. Physically handicapped children are specially examined every six months for transfer, if fit, to an ordinary school. Mentally retarded children are seen at more infrequent intervals regarding possible transfer, as, of course most of these require permanent education in a special school till the age of 16.

The Occupational Centre fills a great need. Pupils who are trainable rather than educable come to it and more centres of this type are required.

Provision is also made for other classes of handicap, e.g., the following :—

Deaf and partially deaf scholars attend Auchinraith School for the Deaf. Other deaf children who live too far away to attend the Day School, are sent as residential pupils to the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh, St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross, or Langside Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow.

Blind pupils receive their education chiefly at the Royal School for the Blind, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh, and at St. Vincent's School for the Blind, Tollcross. Myopic pupils of course are treated in special classes with physically handicapped pupils. The total number is 36.

Cripples, i.e. children with very severe orthopaedic defect, receive medical care and education at East Park Homes.

Bridge of Weir Epileptic Colony receives protestant epileptic children who are educable and cannot, by reason of their infirmity, be educated at an ordinary or special school.

Children cared for and educated in special schools are as follows :—

PHYSICALLY INCAPACITATED CHILDREN.

At the four special schools.	...	...	...	...	393
At Castlecraig Residential School, Blyth Bridge, West Linton, Peeblesshire	...	...	...	...	22
At East Park Homes for Infirm Children (Largs and Glasgow)	...	...	...	...	21
At the Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir				...	4
At Westerlea School for Spastics, Edinburgh				...	1
At Trefoil Residential School, Hermiston, Currie				...	1

MENTALLY INCAPACITATED CHILDREN

At the four special schools	...	...	...	...	584
At Birkwood Certified Institution, Lesmahagow				...	8
At St. Charles' Certified Institution, Carstairs				...	3
At Lennox Certified Institution, Lennextown				...	4

DEAF-MUTE AND EDUCATIONALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Auchinraith Special School, Bothwell	...	...	44
At the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh			10
At St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross			23

BLIND OR EDUCATIONALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

At the Royal School for the Blind, Edinburgh	...	8
At St. Vincent's School for the Blind, Tollcross	...	—

CHILDREN AT SPECIAL CLASSES OUTWITH THE EDUCATIONAL AREA

At Ashgrove Special Classes, Maybole, Ayrshire	...	2
At Astley Ainslie Hospital Classes, Edinburgh	...	1
At Balgray Special School, Glasgow	...	1
At Besford Court Special School, Worcester	...	1
At Biggart Memorial Home Classes, Prestwick	...	20
At Challenger Lodge, Edinburgh	...	1
At Craft Training Centre, Glasgow	...	1
At East Fortune Hospital Classes, North Berwick	...	1
At Eastmuir Special School, Shettleston	...	1
At Elmvale Occupational Centre, Glasgow	...	3
At Kennyhill Special School, Glasgow	...	3
At Kingston Special School, Glasgow	...	1
At Nerston Residential Clinic, East Kilbride	...	1
At Percy Street Special School, Glasgow	...	1
At Renfrew Street Special School, Glasgow	...	2
At Rottenrow Special School, Glasgow	...	1
At Sandyford School, Paisley	...	1
At St. Kenneth's Special School, Glasgow	...	2
At St. Kevin's Special School, Glasgow	...	2
At Wolseley Street Occupational Centre, Glasgow	...	1
At Children's Village, Humbie, near Edinburgh	...	1

The number of children, who in the four special schools, attained the age of 16 and left school was 102.

The number of children who got suitable employment was 74.

9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

A. Physical education is essential if pupils are to maintain robust health and it assumes an ever more prominent place in the School curriculum.

Physical training organisers and teachers make a vital contribution to the health of pupils—country dancing and rhythmic exercises as well as gymnastics give pleasure and physical well-being to each new generation of pupils.

B. SWIMMING BATHS.

Swimming is one of the most popular adjuncts to the physical recreation side of school life and the Burgh baths arrangements exist for teaching pupils the art of swimming.

C. PLAYING FIELDS.

The County school playing fields are good examples of such additions to the facilities for physical recreation. Schools without playing fields make use of public parks, etc.

D. HOLIDAY CAMPS AND CAMP SCHOOLS.

As in previous years the series of annual holiday camps in rural schools was organised and carried through. Children were enthusiastic and medical officers gave good reports on the health improvement of those attending.

The camps were :—

In Lanarkshire.

- Biggar High School.
- Douglas West Public School.
- Leadhills Public School.
- Lanark R.C. School.
- Strathaven Academy.
- Lanark Grammar Primary School.

In Banffshire.

- Whitehills J.S. School.
- Portknockie J.S. School
- Cullen J.S. School.
- Portsoy J.S. School.

In Fife.

- St. Theresa's Home, Aberdour.

Five of the camps in Lanarkshire ran for four weeks, the period being so arranged as to provide each group of children with one week's holiday, except in the case of the camp at Lanark Grammar School. This camp was conducted for pupils of Dalton and Auchinraith Special Schools and the children enjoyed a holiday of two weeks' duration. Outwith the County, the camps were conducted for two weeks and the children selected were in residence for the full period.

All the children were in the 11/12 age group, and the total number who attended the camps was 725 from 77 selected schools ; 559 being accommodated at Lanarkshire camps, 133 at Banffshire camps and 33 at the camp in Fife.

A new type of holiday was introduced this year by the provision of a trek camp for boys. One hundred and twenty boys in six groups of twenty drawn from six junior secondary schools spent one week in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire walking over a pre-arranged trek, taking in such places as Douglas, Wanlockhead, Daer, Coulter and Carmichael.

Camp Schools.

During the year under review, camp schools were conducted at Glengonnar Camp, Abington, in September and October, 1952, and at Broomlee Camp, West Linton, in April and May, 1953. Twenty-five schools participated in the scheme, each school sending a class at the qualifying stage. Approximately two hundred and twenty children were in residence each month.

1,594 medical examinations for admission to the camps were carried out.

E. INSTRUCTION IN PERSONAL HYGIENE.

Medical and educational staffs use the opportunity of examinations, interviews and class instruction for fostering a healthy attitude to hygiene and cleanliness.

10. OTHER ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

" MILK IN SCHOOLS " SCHEME.

This is a most valuable addition to the diet of school children. All milk is pasteurised and Grade ATT.

The following table shows the monthly consumption of milk during the year :—

Month.		1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
September, 1952	...	74,507	77,438	73,151
October, 1952	...	73,646	71,939	71,616
November, 1952	...	72,916	75,076	70,302
December, 1952	...	70,562	68,395	68,157
January, 1953	...	72,991	68,987	67,282
February, 1953	...	72,131	68,856	69,042
March, 1953	...	74,011	70,277	69,437
April, 1953	...	75,083	72,492	73,711
May, 1953	...	74,347	73,206	71,016
June, 1953	...	74,511	75,932	71,667

126 children were granted free boots and clothing.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.

The continued restrictions on capital expenditure have been reflected in the meals service by the complete stoppage of new building works, but in a large number of schools improvements to existing scullery facilities were undertaken with the approval of the Scottish Education Department.

In March, 1953, the Government raised the existing charges for meals to school children by 2d. which caused a sharp decline in the demand for meals. In an effort to offset the hardship caused to the larger families and to the families in the lower income groups, a more generous scheme for remission of the charges was formulated by the School Meals Sub-Committee which resulted in some of the lost ground being recovered. The following figures of the average daily number of pupils taking meals show the trend in the demand for meals before and after the increase :—

Month to 15th January, 1953	...	...	...	34,592
Month to 15th March, 1953	...	...	...	29,738
Month to 15th April, 1953	...	...	...	25,972
Month to 15th June, 1953	...	...	...	26,914

The total number of meals consumed in school during the year was 7,535,214.

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

Special examinations and investigations from time to time require the services of a Consultant Physician or Paediatrician.

This valuable facility is appreciated alike by School Medical Officer and Family Physician to whom copies of specialist reports go.

The number thus referred during the past year was 32.

REHABILITATION SCHEME.

The Disabled Persons Register now contains those who formerly were dealt with under this scheme.

MINIATURE MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Area Tuberculosis Service has been in operation and has examined a large number of school children in most of the Senior and Junior Secondary Schools in this area, and day and evening students in a Technical College.

The response has been satisfactory and the findings indicate that X-ray examination of children aged 12 years and over is a valuable part of school medical examination. In all cases of significant abnormalities the family doctor was, with the parent's consent, informed. Cases requiring dispensary observation and treatment were referred to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health.

INTENSIVE COURSES IN FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

The pupils who took the above courses were, as formerly, those who had completed their Leaving Certificates and were thus more free from routine school work and could utilise the time to good purpose for their future in the above special courses.

Though schools are finding difficulty in arranging these courses, they are still sufficiently popular to warrant further experiment.

Schools taking part, with numbers of pupils and results of examinations, were as follows :—

INTENSIVE COURSE IN FIRST AID AND AMBULANCE WORK. (Session 1953.)

<i>School.</i>	<i>Number of pupils enrolled.</i>	<i>Pupils presented for examination.</i>	<i>Pupils who gained Proficiency Certificates.</i>	<i>Pupils who gained Medallions or Re-examination Vouchers.</i>
Larkhall Academy ...	23	23	23	—

INTENSIVE COURSE IN HOME NURSING. (Session 1953.)

<i>School.</i>	<i>Number of pupils enrolled.</i>	<i>Pupils presented for examination.</i>	<i>Pupils who passed the elementary examination.</i>	<i>Pupils who gained higher awards.</i>
Wishaw High ...	17	15	15	—

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE.

The following summary is made from a Report by Mr. Thomas Smith, Principal Psychologist :—

So far as new developments are concerned, the session just completed has been largely uneventful except that the demand for the service, in terms of the numbers of children referred to us, continues to rise. Disregarding arrangements made for temporary premises for speech therapy at Lanark and Airdrie, no sub-clinics of our own have been opened this session though these are perhaps our greatest need at the moment. The possibility of dividing a suitable classroom at Craigneuk P. School, to make a small clinic midway between Motherwell and Wishaw, was given up because of other arrangements that may be made in connection with local handicapped children. Attempts have been made to get sub-clinic

premises of our own in Motherwell itself (which would be more suitable) but without success, though clinics for speech therapy are functioning in both places, largely through the courtesy of the School Health Service and Headmasters. The divided-classroom type of small clinic as used by some other Authorities has the double advantage of easy construction and cheapness, but the difficulty is that no schools in the heavily populated areas have a spare room, for obvious reasons, however willing a particular Headmaster may be to help us out. The work in Coatbridge and in the Rutherglen-Cambuslang areas has been made easier by the sub-clinic in each, where child guidance interviews and speech therapy can take place, mostly without being affected by the needs of other school services except on special occasions.

The number of children examined during the session was 2,094 (boys, 1,415 ; girls, 679) made up as follows :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1.	Child Guidance (excluding speech cases)	943	445	1,388
2.	Speech cases taken on for treatment ...	312	108	420
3.	Speech cases examined and interviewed by a psychologist but awaiting treat- ment	129	56	185
4.	Examined individually for the Director at the request of the Promotion Board	27	63	90
5.	Mental Survey Siblings	4	7	11
Totals ...		1,415	679	2,094

AGE TABLE (EXCEPTING SPEECH CASES).

Age	Under															Over			Total.
	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17				
Boys	...	35	108	143	159	109	102	74	63	77	36	39	15	10	—	—	970		
Girls	...	19	72	70	88	54	45	49	35	33	14	11	11	4	1	2	508		
Totals	...	54	180	213	247	163	147	123	98	110	50	50	26	14	1	2	1,478		

AGE TABLE (SPEECH).

Age	Under															Total.
	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	15	15	
Boys	...	13	38	45	30	42	24	28	22	30	18	19	3	—	312	
Girls	...	4	19	17	18	11	14	6	9	1	3	6	—	—	108	
Totals	...	17	57	62	48	53	38	34	31	31	21	25	3	3	420	

It will be seen that younger children continue to form the main groups sent to us, both for general child guidance and for speech therapy. Of the primary school range (i.e. up to 12 years approx.)

more than half the pupils examined came from the seven-years-and-under category. We continue to hope that this fact implies considerable preventive work, whether it be in the sphere of learning, behaviour, or speech. Numbers of pre-school children came to us directly through parents who attended talks, as well as through the Public Health Department. Backward general development, lack of speech, and tempers are among the commoner reasons for seeking advice at this stage.

TABLE OF I.Q. (EXCEPTING SPEECH).

I.Q.	Under					Over		<i>Total.</i>
	70	70-79	80-89	90-109	110-120	120		
Boys ...	147	165	249	326	53	30		970
Girls ...	115	97	120	141	17	18		508
Totals ...	262	262	369	467	70	48		1,478

TABLE OF I.Q. (SPEECH).

I.Q.	Under					Over		<i>Total.</i>
	70	70-79	80-89	90-109	110-120	120		
Boys ...	6	29	48	159	43	27		312
Girls ...	2	16	23	46	15	6		108
Totals ...	8	45	71	205	58	33		420

The largest single group of children in both Tables lies in the category of average ability (i.e. I.Q. 90-109). Thereafter, the weighting is on the side of permanent backwardness and onwards to feeble-mindedness. This recurring pattern is, of course, to be expected because difficulties like educational retardation are more likely to be associated with mental backwardness and so it is the duller children whom we are more often asked to examine. The "Under-70" category includes 153 children examined at home in presence of Dr. Macleod or Dr. Cunningham, and of that number, 117 were of lower than I.Q. 60. The speech group of "Under 70" is small because therapy produces comparatively little improvement except in special circumstances, e.g. where the defect is of a very simple mechanical character. This point has to be repeatedly stressed with those who look for spectacular improvement regardless of the degree to which the child himself can co-operate in therapy, by reason of his mental handicap. It is a sad but established fact which applies, unfortunately, to the therapies involved in other conditions such as spastic paralysis and enuresis.

TABLE OF CLASSIFICATIONS (EXCEPT SPEECH).

General Instability	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Emotionally Retarded	...	...	...	...	...	161	
Anxiety and Obsessional States	...	...	...	...	...	51	
Marked Sleep Disturbance	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Enuresis and Soiling	...	...	...	...	...	81	
Psychopathic Personality	...	...	...	...	...	5	Emotional
Marked Adolescent Instability	...	...	...	...	...	4	Disorder
Unmanageable Behaviour	...	...	...	...	...	34	and
Temper Tantrums and Aggression	...	...	...	...	...	68	Delinquency
Truancy and Wandering	...	...	...	...	...	48	
Marked Irregularity in Attendance	...	...	...	...	...	113	
Theft and Petty Pilfering	...	...	...	...	...	92	
Marked Lying	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Malicious Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Sex Offences	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Referred for General Educational Backwardness	...	...	...	...	...	512	
Referred for Single-Subject Difficulties	...	...	...	...	...	356	
Suitable for Adjustment and Remedial Classes	...	...	...	...	...	370	Educational.
Children whose educational progress was re-assessed	...	...	...	...	...	95	
Children on Probation	...	...	...	...	...	29	
Marked Home Factors	...	...	...	...	...	252	
Marked Physical Factors	...	...	...	...	...	295	
School-Parent Friction	...	...	...	...	...	36	
Faulty Early Home-Training	...	...	...	...	...	101	Influences.

NOTES :

1. The above figures refer to frequency of occurrence. Thus, the same child may be included in more than one classification.
2. "Marked irregularity in attendance" refers not to truancy but to frequent short absences for minor health reasons or trifling causes.
3. "Home Factors" include poor home background, divorce, separation, parental disharmony, weak or divided discipline.
4. Of the 81 cases of psychological bedwetting referred to us, 41 were discharged as satisfactory after treatment, 7 were only partially satisfactory; 9 were unsatisfactory and uncooperative; 16 are being continued for treatment; while the remaining 8 were gravely mentally handicapped and unable to profit by treatment of a psychological nature.
5. Nineteen of the 48 cases of truancy were serious and had either been interviewed by local Sub-Committees on Attendance or had been taken to Court. Of this nineteen, 11 were restored to satisfactory attendance, 2 were partially satisfactory only, while 1 was completely unsatisfactory. Five are being supervised on into the new session.

SPEECH CLASSIFICATIONS.

Disorder.	Articulatory.	Stuttering.	Cleft Palate.	Voice.
Boys ...	163	152	9	6
Girls ...	66	32	4	5
Totals ...	229	184	13	11

NOTES:

1. 17 children had a multiple speech defect and so appear in more than one category.
2. Articulatory defects continue to be the most frequently referred.
3. 4 cases of deafness following upon tubercular meningitis were treated in Strathclyde Hospital as a special group, at the request of Dr. Dewar, Medical Superintendent.
4. 420 children were treated during the session.
236 will continue treatment into the new session.
103 were discharged as satisfactorily treated.
36 were discharged as partially satisfactory only.
22 were discharged as unsatisfactory (in every case owing to lack of co-operation from the home or repeated non-attendance at centres.)
23 were kept under observation and seen at intervals only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special case-reports to Director	...	...	...	53
Special case-reports to Dr. Macleod, School Health Service	...	...	...	75
Special case-reports to others, e.g. Probation Officers, Children's Officers, Ministry of Pensions, Almoners, etc.	...	...	...	23
Children examined at home in presence of Dr. Macleod or Dr. Cunningham, School Health Service	...	...	...	153
Children examined in Remand Home	...	...	...	65
Children examined for Mental Survey Follow-up	...	...	...	11
Children examined for purposes of Promotion Board	...	...	...	90
Children examined for school class-placing	...	...	...	79
Vocational Guidance	...	...	...	9
Pre-School children examined in connection with admission to Nursery Schools	...	...	...	13
Children (including speech cases) still under observation and/or treatment	...	...	...	477

SOURCES FROM WHICH CHILDREN WERE REFERRED.

Headmasters	...	...	...	...	...	1,434
School Health Service	...	...	...	...	...	350
Director of Education	...	...	...	...	...	202
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	50
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	9
Royal Hospital for Sick Children	...	...	...	...	...	9
Research Council	...	...	...	...	...	11
Probation Officers	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	12
					TOTAL.	2,094

VISITS AND INTERVIEWS.

Schools visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
School visits (all-day attendance at one school reckoned as two visits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,806
Home visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	805
Visits to Remand Home, Cambuslang	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Visits to Institutions and Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Speech-Clinic sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116
Treatment interviews (excluding speech)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,293
Speech treatments	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,903
Parent-Guidance interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,859

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

An Assistant School Medical Officer and Nurse saw these young children at regular intervals when routine and special medical examinations were carried out.

Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and all our other facilities for children of the 5-15 age group were provided.

The health of the children remained good.

TABLE I. (1952-53).

Total number of children examined at

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS :—						Other Systematic Examinations
Ordinary Schools	Entrants	...	...	...	9,536	1,287
	Second Age Group	...	...	...	8,900	87
	Third Age Group	...	...	...	7,827	265
Secondary Schools	Age Group		...	...	661	13
	Total	...	...	26,924	1,652	

B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS :—						
Special (Non-routine) Cases	...	...	...	...	...	3,149
Re-inspections by Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	4,169
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7,318

Number of individual children inspected at systematic (routine) examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (exclusive of uncleanliness and dental caries) :—

Ordinary Schools	Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,702
	Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,479
	Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,316
Secondary Schools	Age Group		...	...	...	79
	Total	...	...	...	...	4,855
Other Systematic Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	279

TABLE II.

SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS (1952-53).

OTE.—Grand total includes all children examined in Routine Age Groups and Other Systematic Examinations.

Infant children not included.

TABLE III. (1952-53)

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLASSIFICATION.	ENTRANTS.		SECOND AGE GROUP.		THIRD AGE GROUP.		SECONDARY SCHOOLS AGE GROUP.		ROUTINE EXAMINATION TOTAL.		OTHER SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	No. of Children.	Per-cent.	No. of Children.	Per-cent.	No. of Children.	Per-cent.	No. of Children.	Per-cent.	No. of Children.	Per-cent.	No. of Children.	Per-cent.	No. of Children.	Per-cent.
I. Children free from defects,	4,242	44.48	4,048	45.48	3,938	50.31	393	59.46	12,621	46.88	785	47.52	13,406	46.91
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from :—														
(a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye, with or without glasses ;	—	—	948	10.65	1,047	13.38	103	15.58	2,098	7.79	36	2.18	2,134	7.47
or (b) Conditions of mouth or teeth requiring treatment, ...	101	1.06	35	0.39	31	0.39	2	0.3	169	0.63	18	1.09	187	0.66
(c) Both (a) and (b), ...	—	—	1	0.01	2	0.03	—	—	3	0.01	—	—	3	0.01
Total, ...	101	1.06	984	11.05	1,080	13.80	105	15.88	2,270	8.43	54	3.27	2,324	8.14
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks, ...	3,733	39.15	2,834	31.84	1,978	25.27	109	16.49	8,654	32.14	597	36.14	9,251	32.37
IV. Children suffering from defects where														
(a) Complete cure may ultimately be expected, ...	1,370	14.37	878	9.87	672	8.59	35	5.30	2,955	10.98	196	11.86	3,151	11.03
(b) Improvement only may be expected, ...	90	0.94	156	1.76	159	2.03	19	2.87	424	1.57	20	1.21	444	1.55
Total, ...	1,460	15.31	1,034	11.63	831	10.62	54	8.17	3,379	12.55	216	13.07	3,595	12.58
Total No. of children examined, ...	9,536	100%	8,900	100%	7,827	100%	661	100%	26,924	100%	1,652	100%	28,576	100%

TABLE IV. (1952-53).
RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA.

Disability.	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	Total.	Disability.	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	Total.
1. Blind,	—	—	—	8. Multiple Defects—			
2. Partially sighted—				(a) Mentally defective (ineducable) and physically defective ("general orthopaedic conditions") (5(b) and 7(b)).		6	6
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition,	5	22	27	(b) Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (mild) (5(b) and 6(a)).	—	—	—
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g., cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school,	6	16	22	(c) Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (severe) (5(b) and 6(b)).	—	—	—
3. Deaf—				(d) Mentally defective (ineducable) and blind (5(b) and 1).	...	—	—
Grade I,	339	19	458	(e) Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("general orthopaedic conditions") (5(a) and 7(b))	—	56	56
Grade II A,	209	43	252	(f) Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (mild) (5(a) and 6(a)) ...	—	17	17
Grade II B,	5	8	13	(g) Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (severe) (5(a) and 6(b)) ...	—	—	—
Grade III,	—	47	47	(h) Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("other causes of ill health") (5(a) and 7(d)) ...	—	77	77
4. Defective Speech—				(i) Mentally defective (educable) and deaf (5(a) and 3)	—	28	28
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures,	268	95	363	(j) Mentally defective (educable) and blind (5(a) and 1)	—	—	—
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures,	70	9	79	(k) Other multiple defects	4	118	122
5. Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—							
(a) Educable (I.Q. approximately 50-70),	53	631	684				
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50),	7	33	40				
6. Epilepsy—							
(a) Mild and occasional,	19	36	55				
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school),	—	1	1				
7. Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—							
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands),	8	33	41				
(b) General orthopaedic conditions, ...	247	146	393				
(c) Organic heart disease,	257	54	311				
(d) Other causes of ill-health,	18	284	302				

TABLE VI. (1952-53).

VISUAL TREATMENT.

Showing number of children who received full ophthalmic examination, number re-examined, and the number for whom spectacles were prescribed or who were otherwise treated.

TREATMENT CENTRE.		Number of Children Examined.	Number of Children Re-examined.	Total Attendances.	Number for whom Spectacles were prescribed.	Number Treated otherwise or Advised.	Cases uncompleted and Cases not requiring Treatment.
Abington	...	11	22	33	11	—	—
Biggar	...	40	61	101	29	11	—
Blantyre	...	34	189	223	31	3	—
Cadder	...	89	156	245	61	28	—
(Bishopbriggs and Chryston)							
Carlisle	...	31	111	142	26	5	—
Carnwath	...	15	—	15	10	5	—
East Kilbride	...	17	13	30	11	6	—
Lanark	...	130	190	320	103	27	—
Larkhall	...	98	247	345	90	8	—
Lesmahagow	...	83	113	196	66	17	—
Shotts	...	161	280	441	115	46	—
Strathaven	...	36	69	105	27	9	—
Uddingston	...	131	188	319	101	30	—
Wishaw	...	257	532	789	210	47	—
Knowetop Special School	...	20	75	95	15	5	—
Airdrie	...	246	825	1,071	187	53	6
Baillieston	...	110	304	414	69	41	—
Bellshill	...	275	620	895	216	55	4
Cambuslang	...	169	345	514	138	31	—
Rutherglen	...	113	234	347	97	16	—
Dalton Special School	...	23	43	66	18	5	—
Drumpark Special School	...	23	85	108	15	8	—
Coatbridge	...	445	819	1,264	346	97	2
Hamilton	...	328	839	1,167	261	67	—
Motherwell	...	401	691	1,092	358	43	—
Auchinraith Special School	...	28	69	97	22	6	—
Total	...	3,314	7,120	10,434	2,632	670	12

These Clinics were conducted by the undernoted Ophthalmic Specialists :—

Dr. Samuel Galbraith—commenced 19/1/53.

Dr. James Hill.

Dr. Ella I. Mackinnon.

Dr. John A. Mortimer.

Dr. Alfred G. Shanks.

Dr. William A. M. Smith.

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT (1952-53).

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AREA	NUMBERS EXAMINED																										EXTRACTIONS		FILLINGS				OTHER TREATMENT		Number of General Anaesthetic Cases												
	5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years.		18 years.		Total	Boys.	Girls.	Amalgam.	Cement.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Treat- ment	Inspe- tion						
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	Temp.	Perm.																	
Area No. 1	274	—	250	—	234	—	267	—	236	—	217	—	236	—	279	—	282	—	257	—	72	—	28	—	19	—	5	—	2,656	1,127	1,070	2,197	82·7	1,146	1,400	3,089	1,870	460	—	681	267	325	—	766	12	400	29
.. .. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	118	—	9	—	11	5	35	—									
.. .. 3	1,042	—	1,670	—	831	—	960	—	961	—	808	—	828	—	922	—	1,103	—	1,013	—	251	—	123	—	81	—	33	—	10,026	3,219	3,128	6,347	63·3	2,502	1,502	2,030	1,715	320	261	801	4	61	85	107	124	390	105½
.. .. 4	29	—	24	—	23	—	34	—	34	—	36	—	24	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	89	80	169	79·7	92	777	1,157	1,418	431	23	71	13	51	65	95	212	197	3		
.. .. 5	69	—	22	—	10	—	24	—	19	—	23	—	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	80	75	155	77·5	115	943	3,472	1,406	251	416	1,449	84	82	303	801	157	524½	11			
.. .. 6	501	—	445	—	380	—	369	—	426	—	367	—	310	—	463	—	539	—	573	—	203	—	81	—	40	—	24	—	4,721	1,632	2,060	3,692	78·2	1,768	1,343	3,384	1,766	418	102	1,519	311	39	238	375	148	558	43
.. .. 7	1,059	—	1,108	—	878	—	1,077	—	1,209	—	1,102	—	1,047	—	816	—	612	—	690	—	147	—	37	—	25	—	—	—	9,807	3,686	3,644	7,330	74·7	2,902	2,064	4,083	1,502	468	128	2,076	153	186	372	1,092	31	696	89
.. .. 8	1,057	—	1,084	—	893	—	1,011	—	1,105	—	1,044	—	1,060	—	565	—	337	—	327	—	54	—	2	—	—	—	—	8,539	3,300	3,199	6,499	76·1	3,185	1,980	3,509	2,004	343	490	1,071	91	106	748	843	108	585	79	
Total	4,031	—	4,003	—	3,249	—	3,742	—	3,990	—	3,597	—	3,524	—	3,067	—	2,873	—	2,860	—	727	—	271	—	165	—	62	—	36,161	13,133	13,256	26,389	73·0	11,710	10,063	20,880	11,725	2,717	1,443	7,786	923	859	1,811	4,090	797	3,385½	350

TABLE VI. (1952-53).

VISUAL TREATMENT.

Showing number of children who received full ophthalmic examination, number re-examined, and the number for whom spectacles were prescribed or who were otherwise treated.

TREATMENT CENTRE.	Number of Children Examined.	Number of Children Re-examined.	Total Attendances.	Number for whom Spectacles were prescribed.	Number Treated otherwise or Advised.	Cases uncompleted and Cases not requiring Treatment.
Abington	11	22	33	11	—	—
Biggar	40	61	101	29	11	—
Blantyre	34	189	223	31	3	—
Cadder	89	156	245	61	28	—
(Bishopbriggs and Chryston)						
Carlisle	31	111	142	26	5	—
Carnwath	15	—	15	10	5	—
East Kilbride	17	13	30	11	6	—
Lanark	130	190	320	103	27	—
Larkhall	98	247	345	90	8	—
Lesmahagow	83	113	196	66	17	—
Shotts	161	280	441	115	46	—
Strathaven	36	69	105	27	9	—
Uddingston	131	188	319	101	30	—
Wishaw	257	532	789	210	47	—
Knowetop Special School	20	75	95	15	5	—
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Baillieston	110	304	414	69	41	—
Bellshill	275	620	895	216	55	4
Cambuslang	169	345	514	138	31	—
Rutherglen	113	234	347	97	16	—
Dalton Special School	23	43	66	18	5	—
Drumpark Special School	23	85	108	15	8	—
Coatbridge	445	819	1,264	346	97	2
Hamilton	328	839	1,167	261	67	—
Motherwell	401	691	1,092	358	43	—
Auchinraith Special School	28	69	97	22	6	—
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